



Daily Report—

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Burundi

Candidates Register for Presidential Elections

AB2209102894 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] The interior minister registered this morning the first presidential candidatae: The Front for Democracy in Burundi's Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. We have interviewed him on the main points of his program if he is elected president of the Republic. [passage indistinct]

It is worth noting that Mr. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, for his part, wrote to the minister of territorial administration to confirm his candidacy, but please note that his candidacy was presented within the framework of universal suffrage elections.

This afternoon, after Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, other candidates presented their candidacies, notably Mr. Charles Mukasi, the opposition candidate. He briefed us this afternoon on his main [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

Then two independent candidates presented themselves. The first one, (Antoine Nizigayo), who is from [name indistinct], Kirundo Commune, is a lecturer at the University of Burundi. He also told us about the reasons for his candidacy. [passage indistinct]

The other independent candidate is Mr. (Joseph Habonimana), an engineer and (?technologist) [words indistinct] who is from [word indistinct] province [words indistinct] professional experience of 15 years. I suggest you listen to him speaking on his vision of a new Burundian society. [passage indistinct]

It is worth noting that, for those who would like to become president of the Republic, the deadline for presenting candidacies is midnight today, (?according) to a last-minute announcement from Territorial Administration Minister Jean-Baptiste Manwangari.

Rwanda

UN Human Rights Official on Current Situation

LD2109215094 Paris Radio France International in
French 1830 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] The guest of Afrique Soir is Rene Degni-Segui, the special rapporteur of the UN commission on Rwanda. He has already presented two reports, in which he concluded that genocide had taken place. If the convention on genocide is applied, those responsible for the massacres who have taken refuge abroad must be arrested, which means that the receiving countries, such as Zaire, will have to agree to extradite them. Is the international community ready 'O adopt this kind of measure? Rene Degni-Segui spoke to Ghislaine Dupont:

[Begin recording] [Degni-Segui] I think it all depends on the goodwill of the states. But I do think that at the

current time if a tribunal existed and it decided that—[pauses] (?if this tribunal issued condemnations), or if the international community agreed to charge these people, I don't think the states would risk refusing.

There is a lack of political will, and what is needed is this political will to see that things go as they should.

[Dupont] So can we avoid (?seeing) yet again a lack of will by the United Nations to set up the international tribunal, to send a few dozen, or even 150, observers as you have recommended?

[Degni-Segui] In fact we have to speak of a lack of will by the states, because an organization depends on the will of its member states. I think the press and all the nongovernmental organizations have to get mobilized to raise awareness in these states and get them to move. If the states move, I think the United Nations will be able to do something.

[Dupont] The United Nations has sent a few observers to the spot to investigate the violence committed by members of the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front], for example. What are the observers on the ground saying? Are they confirming that there have indeed been acts of violence, killings, eliminations?

[Degni-Segui] Unfortunately, we are still unsure. Things are still uncertain—because these observers do not have the means to implement their policy, and cannot investigate properly. You heard recently that there was a group from Unamir [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] which wanted to get to a certain place and the RPF refused permission. This is the kind of obstacle we are running up against. But we really don't have the information to be able to confirm this. However, I think that the RPF must certainly have some acts of violence to which it must answer.

Pasteur Bizimungu has said that it wasn't the RPF as such, not the government as such, but isolated elements—he has given us a list of 60 or 70 people who have indulged in acts of revenge. Is that correct? I have no idea.

[Dupont] You have carried out inquiries on the ground. Do you personally think that reconciliation is really possible?

[Degni-Segui] Err... [pauses] I think so, as I wrote in my first report. Some people think that reconciliation is impossible, given the scale of the tragedy. I think we have to set two conditions to reconciliation. The first condition is that the criminals, those who carried out the genocide, should be punished properly.

[Dupont] But what if they can't be arrested?

[Degni-Segui] They should be. But I am just telling you the conditions. If they can't be arrested, that means that the condition hasn't been met. The second condition is that those who are in power, this government, must not indulge in reprisals. If we meet at least these two conditions, we shall have given people the conditions for national reconciliation. [end recording]

Royal Members Temporarily Appointed To Advise King

MB2109123294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] A group consisting of members of the Zulu royal family has been appointed to act temporarily as advisers to King Goodwill Zwelithini. This followed a decision by the royal committee to strip IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] President and Home Affairs Minister, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, of his hereditary role as the king's traditional prime minister. A spokesman for the royal family said the name of Dr. Buthelezi's successor would be announced soon.

Meanwhile, King Goodwill Zwelithini reiterated that he did not want to get involved in party politics. In a statement, the Zulu monarch said he would maintain his position regardless of whatever political situation might prevail.

Defense Force Deploys Troops To Protect Zulu King

MB2109145694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] Durban Sept 21 SAPA—The South African National Defence Force on Wednesday [21 September] deployed troops to protect Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini because there were fears for his safety. KwaZulu/Natal Command spokesman Col. Franz Verfuss said: "The Army is providing protection for the Zulu monarch." He said the deployment had been ordered by the central government. Until now the king has been protected by state security guards.

The move follows violence on Monday outside the King's Enyokeni Palace at Nongoma in northern KwaZulu/Natal during a meeting between the king, President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The protest was linked to controversial Shaka Day celebrations planned for the weekend.

The king earlier this week issued a statement saying the celebrations had been cancelled, but Premier Dr. Frank Mdlalose later said they would go ahead.

Zulu King Accuses Certain 'Elements' of 'Plot'

MB2109204194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2018 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] Durban Sept 21 SAPA—King Goodwill Zwelithini on Wednesday [21 September] spoke out for the first time on the Zulu power struggle and accused certain "elements" and indunas of stabbing him in the back. The king also denied in a SABC Television News interview that he was in hiding in his palace.

"Allegations that I am in hiding are misleading. It is a mistake to think I am in hiding because even if I wanted to hide, there is no hole for me to hide in," he said.

He said that he was aware of a "certain plot" and there was "something happening," apparently in answer to a question concerning his royal committee's announcement on Monday that the Shaka Day celebrations had been cancelled and that the king no longer wanted anything to do with Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

SABC Radio News reported that earlier on Wednesday a spokesman for the royal committee, Prince S'fiso Zulu, accused KwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr. Frank Mdlalose of unilaterally taking the decision to continue with King Shaka Day celebrations without consulting the provincial cabinet.

Dr. Mdlalose on Wednesday said his office was going ahead with preparations for Shaka Day celebrations at three venues in the province. The premier said Mr. Buthelezi would speak at celebrations planned for Stanger on Saturday, Kwamashu near Durban on Sunday, and Nseleni near Empangeni the following Saturday.

Prince S'fiso said the king and the royal committee had informed Dr. Mdlalose of the cancellation first, and they had expected him to discuss the matter with his cabinet before taking a decision. Prince S'fiso also said there was no way that Prince McWayizeni Zulu could become the prime minister to the king, as has been speculated, because he is an African National Congress member of Parliament.

Regarding Mr. Buthelezi's position, Prince S'fiso said the king had had to liaise with the IFP leader in the past as he was the prime minister of the former KwaZulu Government. The king would now, however, liaise with Dr. Mdlalose.

Government Sends Troops to Guard Zulu King

MB2209090494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 94

[Text] The government has sent troops to guard King Goodwill Zwelithini as tension rises ahead of the controversial Shaka Day celebrations. The order to deploy the troops at Nongoma in northern KwaZulu/Natal follows the stoning of the king's royal residents by Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters on Monday during a meeting between the king, President Nelson Mandela and IFP Leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. IFP members in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] and Zulu chiefs in KwaZulu/Natal have vowed to go ahead with the Shaka Day celebrations on Saturday despite the king's decision to cancel them. KwaZulu/Natal Regional Premier Frank Mdlalose has also made it clear that Shaka Day will go ahead as planned and peace monitors in the region say violence could escalate over the celebrations.

PWV IFP Opposes Maneuvering by Zulu King Zwelithini

*MB2109124694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1148
GMT 21 Sep 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 21 SAPA—The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] branch of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Wednesday [21 September] openly opposed moves by King Goodwill Zwelithini to replace his traditional prime minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and cancel Shaka Day celebrations.

Clearly supporting IFP President Mr. Buthelezi, IFP PWV Secretary Carter Ndlovu said the king's position would collapse without the support of Mr. Buthelezi who had the support of Zulus.

Commenting on the king's decision to cancel Shaka Day celebrations at Stanger in KwaZulu/Natal on Saturday, IFP Central Committee member Felicia Buthelezi said cancellation was out of the question.

"We love the king very much but we feel betrayed by him as we have not been consulted," she said. "We are not fighting him but ask for his respect." IFP West Rand youth leader Charles Loliwe said the celebrations were a matter for all Zulus, not just one. "It's a celebration of not just one person and we have the right to celebrate as a nation," he said.

PWV IFP Publicity Secretary Mandlakayise Magubane said the event had been planned and budgeted for long ago. "It's really a game the king is playing when he says his decision was made by the royal family without the traditional prime minister, Mr. Buthelezi," he said. "We are going ahead with the celebration."

Ms. Buthelezi added: "it is amazing to us that if he (King Zwelithini) is the king of the people he talks to the media without consulting us. He is the king because of us."

Natal Traditional Leaders Side With Zulu King on Shaka Day

*MB2109175394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] Members of the Inkatha Freedom Party in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region and Zulu chiefs in the KwaZulu/Natal region have vowed to go ahead with the planned King Shaka Day celebrations on Saturday [24 September]. [passage omitted]

The KwaZulu/Natal branch of the Congress of Traditional Leaders has sided with King Zwelithini. The branch said attendance at the Shaka Day celebrations would sow great divisiveness among the Zulus.

'Foregone Conclusion' Shaka Day Celebrations To Go On

*MB2109162394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1516
GMT 21 Sep 94*

[Text] Durban Sept 21 SAPA—African National Congress chief whip in Zulu/Natal Harry Gwala said it was a

"forgone conclusion" the province's executive committee meeting in Pietermaritzburg on Wednesday [21 September] would decide to proceed with King Shaka celebrations in spite of a royal call to halt the festivities. Mr. Gwala said the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] dominated the executive committee and would press ahead in a way that would do little to honour the name of the legendary King Shaka because it would be a purely political event.

Implications of the call by King Goodwill Zwelithini's royal committee for the monarch to cut ties with IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi would be evident in the already volatile province, he maintained. "People are placed in a situation where they have to choose between (Mr.) Buthelezi and the king...And the king at the end of the day has the support of the people," he claimed.

Mr. Gwala said violence had to be contained. "Once the people come out (in protest) it will be another story." He said the split in the Zulu royal family between supporters of the ANC and the IFP and Mr. Buthelezi placed KwaZulu/Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose in a difficult position.

The Zulu royal committee—which called off King Shaka celebrations because of what they termed insults to the king and threats to his life by IFP supporters near Nongoma in Northern KwaZulu/Natal on Monday—has asked Dr. Mdlalose to act as the channel of communication between the king and the government. The committee believes the premier, regardless of his political stance, should fulfill this function which overtakes Mr. Buthelezi's as self-proclaimed traditional prime minister to the king.

The ANC chief whip claimed IFP supporters calling out "bayede" to Mr. Buthelezi—a term reserved for the king—was "rebellion."

Royal Family: Insults Prompted King To Cancel Shaka Day

*MB2109161494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519
GMT 21 Sep 94*

[Text] Durban Sept 21 SAPA—Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's bid this week to cancel Shaka Day celebrations at the weekend was prompted by a string of insults against him, royal family members claimed on Wednesday. They cited Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters hailing party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi as a king.

A royal family member said he had been disgusted when IFP supporters outside the venue of Monday's [19 September] talks between the Zulu leaders and President Nelson Mandela hailed Mr. Buthelezi as "bayede." He said "bayede," meaning "greatness," was a form of address reserved for the king and its application to Mr. Buthelezi had outraged royal family members to the extent that they released a statement from their royal committee calling off Shaka Day celebrations.

A senior Zulu prince said it was also one of the reasons why the king had been called on to cut all ties with Mr. Buthelezi, who calls himself the monarch's traditional prime minister. Another insult, family members said, was that Mr. Buthelezi had apparently introduced Kwa-Zulu/Natal MEC [member of the Executive Council] Gideon Zulu as a representative of the royal committee, which they said he was not because of his "minor" royal status. This title is apparently reserved for the likes of the Princes McWayizeni, Clement, Zeblon, Reginald and Mathews and the king's sister Nonhlahlala.

Royal family members said they were also upset that Mr. Zulu had appeared in a convoy of IFP supporters that arrived on Monday at Enyokeni Palace near Nongoma in Northern KwaZulu/Natal, where Mr. Mandela met the Zulu leaders. The IFP supporters stoned the palace and Mr. Mandela's helicopter, prompting the king to leave the area for safety's sake. A statement released by the royal committee afterwards said they were upset by IFP flags, armed youths, the use of government transport to the demonstration and threats to royalty. Family members said the king had instructed them to convey their complaints in a letter to Premier Dr. Frank Mdlalose, in which they asked him to call off Shaka Day celebrations.

Dr. Mdlalose later said the celebrations would go ahead.

Major Calls For Lifting Financial Controls To Boost Trade

MB2109133594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1307 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Report by Bobby Jordan]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 21 SAPA—British Prime Minister John Major on Wednesday [21 September] called for the lifting of South African financial controls to ensure effective growth of two-way trade between the Republic and Great Britain. Speaking at a South African Chamber of Business conference in Johannesburg, he said: "Such changes are not always easy to make and I understand that they cannot be made at a stroke. But they are essential if industry is to be self-reliant and competitive. Essential if two-way trade is to expand freely and rapidly. Essential to attract new investment, which I believe is waiting to come here."

Major said Britain had worked hard to reduce burdens on business. He said the government had been successful in scrapping unnecessary government regulations, lifting exchange control, reducing business taxes and transferring old fashioned state-owned industries into dynamic private sector ownership.

He welcomed the South African Government's commitment to the private sector and said it was essential for the country to follow international trends in scrapping financial controls in order to compete.

Plans To Develop Township

MB2109144394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] British Prime Minister John Major has disclosed British plans to help develop the business potential in South Africa's townships. He told businessmen in Sandton that 30 British companies had offered to give Soweto businessmen the opportunity to gain experience with them. Britain will also set up a capital fund to finance small businesses through the Commonwealth's Development Corporation. Mr. Major said that if South Africa hoped to be competitive on international markets it would have to follow countries in Europe, Asia, and South America by lifting financial controls, lowering tariffs, and phasing out subsidies.

Further on Major's Plans

MB2109160094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1505 GMT 21 Sep 94

[From the "Newswrap" program]

[Text] British Prime Minister John Major says his country is eager to create more business opportunities in South Africa. Mr. Major told a gathering of top business people in Sandton that Britain wanted to do more to unlock the business potential that existed in the townships.

[Begin recording] [Major] So I'm delighted to announce today that some 30 British firms have now undertaken to take businessmen, initially from Soweto, into their own companies to gain experience in management, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, electronics, water, construction, and information technology. They will take them into their companies, they will train them, they will teach them, they will give them opportunities perhaps that they did not have before, and then they will come back and apply their skills here in their own townships and in their own country. To build on the Soweto initiative we are establishing through the Commonwealth Development Corporation and banks a venture capital fund to finance small businesses, and the aim is to allow these businesses to grow and to generate wealth which will benefit the whole community.

[Reporter Herman Steyn] Mr. Major said that countries in Europe, South America, and Asia were increasingly lifting financial controls, reducing tariffs, and phasing out special subsidies. He said that if South Africa wanted to compete in international markets it would have to follow the same path.

[Major] Such changes are not always easy to make and I understand that they cannot be made at a stroke, but over time they are essential if industry is to be self-reliant and competitive, essential if two-way trade is to expand freely and rapidly, essential to attract the vast array of overseas investment that I believe is waiting there and willing to come from overseas to invest here in South Africa.

[Steyn] Mr. Major said he was struck by a phrase used in the United States by the director general of the South African Chamber of Business, Raymond Parsons.

[Major] He said this: from the denial of opportunity to the creation of opportunity. My central message to you today is that Britain is eager to share in the creation of that opportunity. Countless countries no doubt will get the same message. The difference is, we mean it and we propose to do something about it. I believe Britain ... [applause]—I believe Britain has a head start on others because we begin with such a long history of shared endeavor and shared experience. We want to help turn your political miracle into an economic miracle. The message is clear: South Africa is open for business. Britain's message is clear too: We are here to do business and we look forward to it. [end recording]

Major Encourages UK Firms To Invest; Praises Peace Monitors

MB2109165994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610
GMT 21 Sep 94

[Report by Neil Lewis]

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Sept 21 SAPA—It was a day of marked contrast for British Prime Minister John Major when he completed the first leg of a two-day visit to the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] on Wednesday [21 September].

After arriving at Jan Smuts Airport in the morning, the first British premier to visit South Africa in the last 30 years was immediately whisked to Alexandra township. Thereafter, it was on to a plush hotel in one of the country's wealthiest suburbs and this was followed by a visit to a school in the Ivory Park squatter camp in Midrand.

Mr. Major could not but help notice the contrast. "You can see the township there," he said pointing to Ivory Park, "what is wrong with it and what needs to be put right."

"I see for myself how very many ordinary South Africans live," he told a gathering at the Ivory Park primary school—an island of pride in a sea of poverty. Although South Africa was well-endowed with natural resources, its greatest asset was its human potential. "I want to encourage more British business to come to South Africa and join the many British companies that have been established here for a long time," Mr. Major said, adding his government would train local people to become entrepreneurs and start their own businesses.

Mr. Major also paid tribute to peace structures—scores of peace monitors were on hand to receive him. "The peace monitors are one example of how local communities in South Africa have taken on responsibility for their own safety and security.

"The South African peace structures are unique. I have not seen anything like them anywhere else in the world," he said to applause from the crowd. His government was discussing with President Nelson Mandela's administration how Britain could further contribute to community safety and security. British officers were already assisting the Ministry of Safety and Security in training and improving the recruitment process.

"It is part of that initiative that we propose to lend you some of the people who have worked with huge success in Britain on community policing there." The British officers would be attached to PWV MEC [member of the Executive Council] for Safety and Security Jessie Duarte's department.

Earlier, Mr Major addressed top businessmen in Sandton and called for South Africa to lift financial controls for effective growth of two-way trade between the republic and Great Britain. [passage omitted]

Tours Wallmannstal Military Base

MB2209085494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0806
GMT 22 Sep 94

[Text] Pretoria Sept 22 SAPA—British Prime Minister John Major and a large entourage arrived at the Wallmannstal military base near Pretoria early on Thursday [22 September] to see first-hand the integration of non-statutory forces into the South African National Defence Force [SANDF]. Mr. Major was welcomed by Defence Minister Joe Modise, SANDF chief Georg Meiring and members of the British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT).

Welcoming Mr. Major, Mr. Modise said South Africa had chosen Britain to assist in the integration process because it had enormous experience in the field. "The military format in South Africa is essentially British, so are the military formats in Zimbabwe and Namibia. We now see that Mozambique is going this way too."

"When we look at the British influence in major parts of Africa we see that BMATT's role would enable us to set up a regional defence mechanism because we will be able to speak the same language," the minister said.

He expressed appreciation for Mr. Major's visit, especially as it came so soon after British Trade Minister Michael Heseltine had held high level talks with South African arms manufacturer Armscor.

"The transition process in south africa is at a delicate stage and we need the whole world on our side to overcome this delicate stage."

"The expectations of millions are high and if they are not met it will lead to great dissatisfaction," he said.

Mr. Major was briefed on the integration process by acting Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Sipiwe Nyanda, chief of Army staff logistics Maj.-Gen. P. P. J. Coetser and BMATT Commander Brig Dick Trigger.

Major Interviewed, Reacts to Thatcher Remarks

MB2209064494 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Interview with UK Prime Minister John Major by SABC correspondent Leslie Kashokwe on the "Newsline" program—recorded]

[Text] [Mashokwe] Welcome and thanks for talking to us. Mr. Major, one question. It might seem to other people here that the conservative government was not always very supportive of the struggle, as epitomized by the African National Congress. We remember immediately of the days when the government was called on to impose sanctions and you were very reluctant. What role do you see yourself having played in the past?

[Major] Well, I think if you'd been with me today, going out into the townships, you could have seen some of the role we have played, because throughout this period in the townships we've been producing practical measures to help. Not so much interested in political gestures, but practical measures to help with education, to help with sport, to help with community facilities, to help with medical facilities. We haven't just started doing that now. That has been done for very many years, throughout the last decade and for far longer. So the role we have always seen ourselves as playing is helping to prepare South Africa for the postapartheid period. Now that's arrived and I think we can build on that, and work with the South African government to produce the better future that everybody here would like to see.

[Mashokwe] The point is exactly that—the political gestures that were made to you. You were asked to impose sanctions, you were against doing that. You were interested in constructive engagement rather than destructive, as you were requested to do.

[Major] We wanted to be constructive. Our concern always has been to get South Africa to a position where the opportunities that her people deserve—all the people watching this program deserve—they will actually be able to have those opportunities. Now we're through the difficult period, the time has come when those opportunities can actually be provided. Now a good deal of assistance can come from government to government, and I have announced a range of areas where we can help. In addition to that, of course, what is it that most of the people watching this program would like to see for South Africa? They would like to see economic prosperity for South Africa, jobs for people in South Africa, opportunities for people in South Africa. They'd like all the young people to grow up in a stable, secure South Africa, offering opportunities for all of them. Now that means investment, it means business growth, it means the right sort of education. Now those are the practical measures that we have been helping with, and that we think Great Britain is best placed to help with in the future.

[Mashokwe] The important thing again here is, have you learned anything out of the new dispensation that South Africa has come up with, in terms of your dealing with the Irish Republican Army who have been having links with the ANC, I'm told?

[Major] Well, I don't think there is anything special. I think the situations are different. The northern Ireland situation is a unique set of circumstances. Hopefully, I believe, we are now making some progress in northern Ireland. I very much hope so, for the sake of the people of northern Ireland. But I don't think there is any corollary with the difficulties there have been in South Africa.

[Mashokwe] The ANC were people who the government here did not want to talk to. You don't want to talk to the Irish Republican Army, or are you having contact with them now?

[Major] On the contrary. What we have actually said to Sinn Fein is, as soon as they stop violence and announce that they have given up violence for good then, after a very short period, we will begin discussions with them and bring them into the talks about the future. Now that is what we have said. What we have said is that we cannot talk to people while they are still in the midst of a violent campaign.

[Mashokwe] No new money coming in this time? Heseltine has already announced the 100 million...

[Major, interrupting] I don't think you've been with me during the last couple of days or you would have seen in the townships a range of different things that I announced, and there is something else to come tomorrow.

[Mashokwe] But you didn't come up with any new money, that is the point. The 100 million pounds that...

[Major, interrupting] I've just been saying that I did, and a range of different initiatives that I've announced on almost every visit that I've had, almost every place that I've been, and of course, the very substantial assistance that we announced earlier, spread over a period. That is still coming. It hasn't gone. The benefit of that hasn't come and gone, it is continuing. But the thing that will most help is not the government-to-government assistance. Of course there is a role for that, but the thing that is really going to make a difference in South Africa over the long term is the changing climate of confidence in South Africa and therefore investment in South Africa to provide people with jobs.

[Mashokwe] Is there any possibility, when your predecessor, Margaret Thatcher, today stated that investors will not be coming to South Africa because of violence here? Have you seen any...

[Major, interrupting] I have seen the statement from Mrs. Thatcher, which expressly does not say that, and I

think there has been some considerable misunderstanding of what might have been said on the other side of the world. That sometimes happens. I've known Margaret Thatcher and worked with Margaret Thatcher for many years. She very much wishes to see South Africa to be prosperous and people to invest in South Africa, and she...

[Mashokwe, interrupting] Are you saying the reports were wrong?

[Major] Well, I'm telling you that the reports you have just referred to were wrong.

[Mashokwe] Let me go to the money that is coming in: 350 million rands for the Reconstruction and Development Program. Is this money going to be in South Africa? Is it tied up with some British consultants? Is it all coming to South Africa?

[Major, interrupting] No, no, it's going to be in South Africa. And there's other money that we've mentioned as well, which comes from Britain via the European Union. So there's a substantial amount of extra resources coming in. Helpful though that is, the point I think one needs to make is that what really is going to make a difference in South Africa is the changed climate in South Africa, and the investment that will come in. This money will make a contribution, quite a significant contribution, I think, a bigger contribution, I believe, than anyone else has made. That is good, but that contribution will be dwarfed by what will happen if South Africa begins to grow and people begin to invest in it. Many of the things I have seen in the last couple of days have been investments by British companies who are operating here, who have helped in the townships or elsewhere. Now there's a very great deal of that occurring at the moment and I hope it will continue.

[Mashokwe] Throughout your speech yesterday in Parliament, you referred glibly on the role that South Africa could be laying in Africa. Are the Western World governments now abdicating responsibility to South Africa, which has to be looking at itself, and at its programs?

[Major] No, we're not abdicating responsibility as well. The whole theme of what I had to say in the South African Parliament was partnership with South Africa. We want to bring South Africa in, to use the authority that I believe South Africa is going to have across Africa, to use the example that South Africa is across the rest of Africa. We want to work with South Africa, with the United Nations, to see what can be done to help in other African countries.

[Mashokwe] You're not suggesting that South African could be the panacea, or the starting point, in a way, in solving the ills of Africa?

[Major] I don't think so. I don't think it is a panacea or a starting point. I do think it may be an example to the rest of Africa. What has happened here in South Africa is very remarkable over the past few years. If you had been

interviewing me five years ago, or 10 years ago, would you have imagined the changes that have taken place in South Africa in the last 18 months or so? I don't think you would, and neither would most other people. You're actually living in the middle of them, and so are the people watching this interview. But all across the world people have watched with amazement and delight at what has happened here in South Africa, and what I'm saying is, that is a remarkable example that other countries in Africa may well wish to follow. South Africa is going to be an authoritative nation on the continent of Africa. It is going to be a leader and I think it will wish to take up its responsibilities.

[Mashokwe] Let's look at that partnership that you spoke about earlier on between South Africa and Britain. Who stands to benefit?

[Major] Well, South Africa is going to benefit. We've just been talking about some of the ways we're assisting South Africa. South Africa is going to benefit because of the direct government assistance, because of the investment that we are encouraging to come into South Africa. So South Africa is clearly going to benefit, isn't it? It's going to benefit with prosperity and it's going to benefit with jobs. But Britain will benefit as well, because we are very long-standing allies and friends of South Africa over a very long period. We wish to see a strong South Africa. We wish to see that the example that South Africa will be, available elsewhere on the continent of Africa. [as heard] So we have that altruistic reason for wishing to see South Africa succeed.

[Mashokwe] Could you explain what you meant by this regional diplomatic problem solving...

[Major, interrupting] Douglas Hurd... [changes thought] I don't want to develop that tonight, because Douglas Hurd will announce that to the United Nations and I think it is best left to the foreign secretary to do.

[Mashokwe] But what is it about?

[Major] Well, I've just told you. If you wait a day or so, the foreign secretary will announce it in detail. Since he will be doing that, I am not going to preempt that, other than simply to say what I said yesterday, that we're seeking an initiative that will assist in Africa where there are regional conflicts.

[Mashokwe] Could you explain 180 million rands going to the European Union, the people who have been (?very hard on) South Africa on the export front? How are we going to benefit then?

[Major] Well, there will be resources and assistance going into the townships and elsewhere. Precisely where it will go is not yet determined, but the European Union has a certain amount of money that comes from the members of the European Union, including the United Kingdom. A certain amount of money from the United Kingdom—quite different from the rands you were talking about a moment ago—goes to the European Union and from

them to South Africa. Now that will be coming, but precisely how that's going to be used is yet to be determined.

Government Signs First Bilateral Agreement With U.S.

*MB2109145894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1339
GMT 21 Sep 94*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 21 SAPA—The Government of National Unity [GNU] signed its first bilateral agreement with the United States involving 9 million U.S. dollars aid for the administration of justice with the United States Agency for International Development on Wednesday [21 September]. The money is aimed at assisting the transformation of the administration of justice to make it more accessible, representative, transparent and legitimate.

In signing the agreement President Nelson Mandela said the number of blacks who qualified as lawyers and judges compared to whites left much to be desired and the aid funds would help the government address this inequality. The training of magistrates and judges have been limited to a minority group that was in power. Thus there were insufficient judicial officers with some people awaiting trial for two years. The judiciary of any country tended to be a conservative force upholding the status quo and existing values and inclined to be hesitant in developing programmes that would modernise the social set up.

Although, there had been notable exceptions of judges who had criticised legislation, most judges had identified with the system and the majority of people have had little confidence in the ability of the judiciary to dispense justice fairly, Mr. Mandela said.

Ambassador Princeton Lyman the GNU's commitment to democracy, transparency, justice and human rights was not rhetoric, but a reflection of a deeply held principle [sentence as received]. The defence of human rights demanded commitment from the government extra-ordinary judicial system.

Mr. Layman said the U.S. would soon sign agreements on housing, education and training and strengthen the business opportunities of the disadvantaged population, which would be closely linked to the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program].

IFP Blames Illegal Immigrants for Unemployment Problems

*MB2109151094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453
GMT 21 Sep 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 21 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Wednesday blamed illegal immigrants for unemployment and drug problems in Johannesburg.

PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] IFP publicity secretary Mandlakagie Magubane appealed to the Department of Home Affairs to arrest illegal immigrants and send them back to their own countries. "There is no work in South Africa because of them and we call for employers who take on immigrants to be punished," he said.

IFP Central Committee member Felicia Buthelezi said the country was being inundated with drugs and weapons. "South Africa is no longer a country," she said. "It's just veld where everybody does what they want. By having a black president we were not opening the gate to everything."

The IFP plans to march from George Goch Stadium to Johannesburg City Hall on 15 October to present a memorandum to PWV Premier Tokyo Sexwale asking for all illegal immigrants to be sent home.

NP, DP Express Reservations About RDP Discussion Document

MB2109172594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] The NP [National Party] and the DP [Democratic Party] have expressed reservations about aspects of the discussion document on the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] released today.

The NP said the document was a basis for a realistic plan to meet the justified needs of the country's people, but that it was not sufficient to bring help to people at grassroots level rapidly enough. The party was also concerned about the tendency towards central control reflected in the document. The DP said the document was full of good intentions but contained little information about actual costs. The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the Freedom Front welcomed the document. The document, the first white paper on the RDP, does not prescribe to the business and financial sectors on investment and ownership, unlike the ANC's first document. Public sittings on the white paper will be held next month after which the program will be tabled in Parliament.

A more complete version of the RDP will be published by the middle of next year.

Press Release Outlines RDP White Paper's Themes

*MB2109182394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752
GMT 21 Sep 94*

[Statement issued by the South African Communication Service on 21 September on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text]

Press Statement:

Release of the discussion document: White Paper on the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]

Minister Jay Naidoo today presented the White Paper on the RDP to the parliamentary Standing Committee on

the RDP in a public session. The document, which has been to the cabinet, is at present a document for discussion. The standing committee will hold public hearings from 17-21 October and the document will then be finalised. It will be submitted to the cabinet at the end of October and will then be debated in Parliament early in November.

The White Paper sets out government's strategy for fundamental transformation of our society. There are three components:

- Transformation of government at all levels.
- Economic growth and restructuring.
- Development, economic growth and development are interdependent and both depend on the successful transformation of government.

The White Paper identifies key areas of transformation of government and its operations:

- Restructure and redirect the budget and expenditure priorities.
- Review all existing programmes of all departments and tiers of government.
- Restructure the civil service: new (RDP) programmes will be staffed mainly through redeployment of staff in accordance with staffing plans.
- Institutional reform to respond to new priorities and challenges.
- Performance monitoring based on key performance indicators agreed with departments and tiers of government and Parliament.

In this context, fiscal discipline is required at national, provincial and local authority level to ensure that:

- The RDP is sustainable in the long term.
- The RDP does not become an add-on to existing programmes.
- Departments and provincial and local government are forced to transform fundamentally their spending and staffing priorities and their use of resources.

The budget will move to a multi-year cycle with zero-base budgeting. Long-term spending targets are being developed for the departments and for the whole budget to assign priorities. Departments will be required to evaluate all programmes—new and old—together for the allocation of funds and staff. All RDP programmes have been costed forward, and this will be required of all programmes in the future.

All development aid packages have been analysed and will be fitted into the RDP programme funding packages. Development programmes will be funded mainly from local and provincial and national budgets. The RDP is not a pot of money. Communities must therefore take the initiative to ensure that local and provincial spending priorities are completely transparent and are in line with the RDP priorities of supplying basic needs.

Key RDP programmes have been started with allocations from the RDP fund, and several are in the

advanced business planning stage. The provision of basic needs cannot wait for "trickle down."

Minister Jay Naidoo Interviewed on RDP White Paper

MB2209063594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo, in the Cape Town studio, by SABC announcer Freek Robinson, in the Johannesburg studio, on the "Agenda" program—recorded; interview conducted in English]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening Mr. Naidoo. Welcome to our studio. I have had the opportunity to page through the new White Paper and it seems to be a watered down version of the original one, and some commentators have remarked in that respect. Is that true? You haven't stated targets, for instance, for housing, education, and so on.

[Naidoo] You must understand this White Paper Freek, that it is not a rewrite of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] program. It's essentially trying to translate the broad policy framework and the goals we set in the original RDP which has been accepted as a vehicle by the government of national unity, into a practical set of implementation strategy where government will now pursue implementing, in each of its policy areas, the goals which we set out.

[Robinson] If you say you are going to pursue the goals then it means the practical side will have to be worked out within the next year or so.

[Naidoo] Precisely, in fact work has already begun to take place around those issues. In fact a major strategy of the White Paper, as it presently is written up, argues that the financing of the RDP should come through primarily a reorganization of the resources within the national, provincial, and local budgets. It should come through redeploying and reorganizing the human resources and civil servants to meet the new programs of the RDP, so the White Paper is actually a fundamental transformation of government to release the resources. That means we can start delivering efficient services and the goods to our people on the ground, so it is not really a watered-down version, in fact it proposes quite a radical transformation of government, and we hope the whole of society.

[Robinson] Can you just be more specific on this question of the reorganization of the civil service and provincial and local government, because some people might read into that, also reductions of staff and so forth.

[Naidoo] Well, in the first instance we are committed to bringing down government consumption because you cannot spend more money, as a government, than you have, but redirecting resources means changing your spending priorities from the old priorities to the new RDP program. How do we allocate more money now to

capital infrastructure, provision of housing, of infrastructure, water, or schools, and clinics? How do we do that in between the different budgets and the line departments [as heard] and how do we do it within a particular department, for example, in education we have to decide how much money we are now putting into schools in the townships and rural areas, and how we are going to provide proper trained teachers to develop those schools as centers of learning, with the correct environment, so it's fairly fundamental. If one talks of the civil service, in an area for example like Alexandra that is alongside Sandton, we are talking about redeploying resources which are both monetary resources and the human resources, in a way that provides equitable services in both those areas. We are now going to have a civil service that delivers the goods to all the citizens of South Africa.

[Robinson] I know one of the areas that you have identified in the past, where money can come from, a saving in other words, would be from the Department of Defense, but I understand Mr. Modise is not so happy about that, so are there other priorities apart from defense where you might get the money from?

[Naidoo] Well, the absolute priorities that our people have spoken about and that the government has virtually agreed on is how do we create jobs? How do we build more houses, electrify those houses, provide infrastructure to our people, stimulate small and medium enterprises? Those are clearly the priorities of the government of national unity. Question is how do we get greater efficiency in government, and how do we deploy the resources of government to deliver those goods? It is not that South Africa has no money. We have 135 billion rand in the 94-95 budget. We need to get value for that money and therefore we are introducing a performance assessment system that says we are going to have to get the departments and the governments at different levels to justify every cent they spend, to justify every position, and how it relates to the RDP and that performance assessment system makes it possible for both the Parliament and society to monitor whether the ministers or the governments at different levels are delivering the goods in terms of what they had undertaken.

[Robinson] Apart from greater efficiency in the civil service and also of savings in some of the departments, I understand you also want to start as quickly as possible, a state lottery, but there are various other lotteries already in place, so are you going to coordinate all of these actions?

[Naidoo] Absolutely, in fact in discussion with the premiers there is in principle an agreement that there should be a national lottery, that the majority of resources in those lotteries should be going to socioeconomic upliftment within the terms of the RDP, that there should be substantially reduced returns to private investors, or to administrations, and so we are going to look at lotteries. Other means of financing is obviously growing the economy. The more people employed the more revenue

to government, increasing the efficiency of revenue collection, and also we have undergone a very comprehensive process of unpacking the aid packages offered to us, from Japan, the European Union, from the United States, and we are now in a position to understand clearly what is the money that has been put on the table that will allow us to drive the RDP.

[Robinson] I see in the preamble President Mandela made specific reference to growth as you had done just now and he also referred to the effort necessary by all people. You will also remember the warning that he sounded at the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] conference. Do you think that all people will pull together to attain those goals, for instance, by calling a moratorium on strikes for the next year or two?

[Naidoo] Well I think we need a more overall strategy to pull people into the process of implementing the RDP. The RDP is not about government making handouts to our people. It's about forming an active partnership around an agreement in terms of goals and policies and programs in the society, and then putting into place Operation Bootstrap, as I would like to call it, is that we are going to solve the problems of our country by pulling up our bootstraps, by harnessing the contributions and energies of every single individual and stakeholder in our country. That is how we are going to solve our problems, and the trade union, the private sectors, the civic movements, government, the civil service, all have fundamentally important contributions to make, and so what we are in the process of doing, Freek, is building a series of agreements that address the obstacles that face us in implementing the RDP, and that means us getting South Africa working again as our president has said.

[Robinson] Thank you Mr. Naidoo. I understand that you must rush off again but I'm sure that we'll get the opportunity in future when people comment on this document, to give their inputs, and we can address it again. Thank you.

[Naidoo] Thank you very much Freek.

MK Women Under Detention Released 19 Sep

*MB2109142294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1220
GMT 21 Sep 94*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 21 SAPA—The 22 women members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK], claimed to be in detention at the Wonderboom military base in Pretoria, were released on Monday [19 September] after spending the weekend in detention barracks in Boksburg, South African Army spokesman Lt.-Col. Brian du Toit said on Wednesday. "They were brought back to the Wonderboom base on Monday afternoon and resumed their duties on Tuesday morning," he said in Pretoria.

Earlier in the day African National Congress Women's League President Winnie Mandela called for the immediate release of the women, saying they were being

detained at Wonderboom. Mrs. Mandela, deputy minister for arts, culture, science and technology, also demanded an inquiry into the problems of military integration.

Col. du Toit said the 22 new recruits last week complained about wages. "It is true that administrative problems have cropped up with the integration of new members and attempts have been made to solve them. Money from the regiment fund has even been used to try to relieve the situation."

Col. du Toit said the 22 refused to leave their beds on Friday last week. They were arrested and taken to Army detention barracks in Boksburg where they spent the weekend. "By Monday afternoon all were back at the Wonderboom base where the commanding officer addressed them. They accepted what he had to say and reported for duty on Tuesday morning."

Col. du Toit said further disciplinary measures against the women would be considered and "every case will be treated on merit." On Mrs. Mandela's call for an inquiry, he said administrative problems were being investigated by the commanding officer and would be addressed.

Official Says RDP Not System of Government 'Handouts'

MB2109164994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558
GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] Cape Town Sept 21 SAPA—The Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] was not a system of government "handouts" to society, minister without portfolio, Mr. Jay Naidoo said on Wednesday [21 September]. Speaking at a media conference to mark the release of the government's White Paper on the RDP, Mr. Naidoo warned against unrealistic expectations.

"We don't have the resources in our country to do everything overnight. We are not giving handouts; we are reallocating resources," Mr. Naidoo said. Earlier, at a meeting of the standing committee on the RDP, Mr. Naidoo said South Africa needed an "Operation Bootstrap—which means pulling ourselves up by our own bootstraps."

Mr. Naidoo also gave an assurance that criticism of the RDP would be encouraged and would not become taboo. The government understood that different constituencies would pursue their own aims.

Government Criticizes Ex-Soldiers' Presence in Angola

MB2109190294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839
GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] Pretoria Sept 21 SAPA—The presence of 500 highly trained ex-South African Defence Force personnel recruited by Executive Outcomes and deployed in Angola was not conducive to peace, the Department of Foreign Affairs said on Wednesday [21 September]. "The government is in principle opposed to its citizens being involved in internal conflicts in southern Africa and the activities of Executive Outcomes reduce the ability of the government to play a credible and constructive role in supporting the peace process in Angola."

In a statement in Pretoria, the department said the government was opposed to Executive Outcome's involvement in Angola "even for the purposes claimed" by the company. "Their activities will therefore, continue to be the subject of close scrutiny by government agencies." The government repeated it was difficult to assist people tracing family members in areas affected by Angola's Civil conflict.

Yemen Denies Entry to Danish Ship With Arms for Lebanon

NC2109143694 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT
21 Sep 94

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 Sep (MENA)—Press sources have stated that Yemen has refused entry to a Danish ship carrying an arms consignment from South Africa and that the ship is now anchored in the Red Sea awaiting orders from the Defense Ministry in Pretoria.

The Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Armscor, has confirmed that the arms are destined for the Lebanese Government and that they consist of used AK-47 assault rifles. But Armscor did not explain why the ship tried to dock at a Yemini port.

Armscor spokesman Brutus Cillier [name as received] has refused to give any details. In a statement to MENA, he said an investigation is under way into the whole deal and that Armscor will issue a statement in the next few days.

Jack Mallan [name as received], spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Pretoria, said the arms, worth \$700,000, were licensed to be shipped to Lebanon. In a statement to MENA, he said the Foreign Ministry has approved a request from the Lebanese Government to buy a consignment of the Russian-made rifles.

Angola**Luanda Radio Reports Latest Developments at Lusaka Talks**

MB2209081394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Sep 94

[Text] The Angolan Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiators are reported to have reached consensus yesterday concerning the mechanism that will replace the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM. The two teams are to resume their talks this morning to agree on the name of the mechanism and define its scope of action. Alves Antonio, our correspondent in Lusaka, reports:

In the Zambian capital today the negotiating teams will discuss issues connected with the functioning and structure of the mechanism which will replace the CCPM. In fact, government and UNITA representatives are to resume their talks within the next two hours and they are due to continue discussing issues connected with the mechanism that will replace the CCPM, the last point on the agenda of the Lusaka peace talks.

It is worth noting that the government and UNITA teams yesterday reached consensus concerning the attributes of the body that will oversee the implementation of the Angolan peace process. Should there be full agreement in that regard, the negotiators will then have to deal with the issue of the name of the mechanism which will replace the CCPM.

A source close to the mediating team told Radio Angola that the government has already presented a proposal suggesting two alternative names: either Joint Commission for Peace or Commission for the Implementation of the Peace Accord. UNITA believes that the name of CCPM should be maintained.

However, there are other obstacles which the government and UNITA must still overcome. They must reach formal agreement on UNITA's participation in government as well as on other technical points.

Mozambique**Party Leaders Sign Election Campaign Agreement**

LD2109132494 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1100 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Excerpts] In Mozambique, leaders of most political parties have signed a gentlemen's agreement. The decision came on the eve of the beginning of the election campaign. There are 14 parties and coalitions standing in these elections and 12 men running for president.

Yesterday the code of practice to guide parties and candidates in the 27-28 October elections was sealed with vivas and champagne. Everyone's commitment to a free campaign is now on paper and so is a promise that the election results will be respected. In this way, before foreign journalists, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama withdrew his earlier threat of a boycott.

[Begin Dhlakama recording, in English] We will accept result if election will be free and fair because, contrary, to accept fraud is not good: is to say to against people of Mozambique. [end recording] [Portuguese translation given as subtitles reads: "We will accept the result if the elections are free and fair, if they are not, to accept fraud is not a good thing, it is against the interests of the Mozambican people"]

International funding for his party's campaign was a condition imposed by Dhlakama. The answer came from Italy, which promised \$3 million. Despite everything, the Renamo leader continues to insist on the formation of a government of national unity. Joaquim Chissano does not seem to agree.

[Begin Chissano recording, in English] Is the prerogative of whoever is going to win the elections to find the best way of constituting a government which will guarantee peace, stability and national unity. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The registration process ended at the beginning of September. Eighty-one per cent of the estimated number of voters registered, that is 6.3 million Mozambicans.

Nigeria

U.S. Bid To Control Nuclear Research Criticized

AB2109161994 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900
GMT 21 Sep 94

[From the "In Focus" program]

[Text] The end of the Cold War in the wake of the disintegration of the Soviet Union has left the United States as the only superpower in the world. However, it fell short of fulfilling America's dream. The dangers of Cold War confrontation have been replaced by a new wave of threats to Washington. The present nightmare of the United States is the development of dangerous military technology or its transfer to Third World nations. The self-imposed task of ensuring the nonproliferation of nuclear armaments technology has increased the tempo of U.S. arm flexing and global bullying. The United States, a nuclear power itself, has been at the forefront of international efforts to curb the ability of Third World nations to acquire nuclear technology and develop weapons of mass destruction.

The White House uneasiness emanates partly as a result of its assumption that only unstable, irresponsible developing nations are capable of discharging nuclear weapons, but they have failed to remember that in 1969, People's Republic of China was considered both unstable and crazy by most of the countries in the world. However, China resisted the urge to use its nuclear arsenal in the face of intimidation by the USSR after a series of border confrontations with Soviet troops on its northern frontier. Observers are more inclined to believe that the procurement of nuclear technology by developing nations is a lesser evil than the threat of America's passion for a show of might. Washington has exhibited a tremendous knack for the military option in resolving crises, as witnessed in its burn brands over Tripoli and Benghazi, its incursion into Panama, its rampage in Somalia, and the carnage in the Gulf War.

The world would also not forget in a hurry that America is the only country in the world to have actually resorted to the use of nuclear bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the first time in the history of warfare. Of course, it is clear that the commitment of White House officials to establishing the extent of North Korea's nuclear program has, if nothing else, served to heighten the North-South Korea tension and push the situation to the brink of war. In the characteristic American fashion, the Clinton administration has categorically made it clear that they are not prepared to allow North Korea to build a nuclear weapon, even at the risk of a catastrophic war in the Korean Peninsula. Subsequently, the refusal of North Korea to submit to full inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, has attracted the wrath of the U.S. Government. America immediately reversed its suspension of Team Spirit, a joint military exercise with South Korea, and deployed Patriot Missiles to South

Korea. The world held its breath as North Korea threatened to turn Seoul into a sea of fire should America go ahead with Team Spirit. Explicitly, this exposed Washington's lack of diplomacy in tackling crises and its unsuitability as a watchdog of global security.

Another source of great worry to Bill Clinton is the increased possibility of former Soviet nuclear scientists falling into the hands of Third World nations, more especially America's so-called terrorist nations. Incidentally, the idleness, coupled with the impoverishment of the Soviet nuclear scientists ever since the collapse of communism, has made them vulnerable to [words indistinct] by developing nations. It is, indeed, doubtful if they can resist the lure of selling their talent to the highest bidder. Washington's most arduous task is keeping them in Russia and contented. Ironically, America's perversion of the activities of the IAEA for its own ends has not yielded fruitful results. The White House is waging a war it cannot win. What Washington is trying to do is deny developing nations access to nuclear research. America should be aware that as long as nations continue to pursue nuclear research for energy, medical, and other civilian purposes, it is very difficult to monitor their facilities to determine whether the often fine line between civilian and military use has been crossed. This is not to argue that all or even any developing nation should develop weapons of mass destruction, but at the same time America should be cautioned against automatically assuming that developing nations are inherently (?less) capable of holding nuclear weapons than developed nations. America should have geared that machinery towards solving the political tensions in the world that cause nations to buy dangerous weapons or develop them. More success has been achieved on this front than has been achieved at the arms control level—the peace accord of Israeli-Palestinian Liberation Organization, the end of the Cold War, the negotiated end of most of the conflicts in Central America, and even the smooth transition of apartheid South Africa to democracy. The United States should also note that the termination of Brazil and Argentina's nuclear research programs was not because of international pressure through IAEA or arms limitation arrangement, but rather because of the relaxation of tension between them. Records have shown that developing nations with their instability and recklessness have shown an incredible resilience to nuclear weapon usage in comparison to the United States. Then, the \$1 million question is: Who will inspect America's nuclear facilities?

Federal High Court Suspends Abiola's Trial

AB2109191594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] The trial of Chief Moshood Abiola by the Federal High court, Abuja, has been suspended pending the determination by the Court of Appeal in Kaduna on whether the trial can be conducted in Abuja. The judge

of the Federal High Court, Mr. Justice Chris Senlong, announced the suspension today while granting the application filed by the leading defense counsel, Chief G.O.K. Ajayi, asking for a stay of proceedings in the case. The former judge, Mr. Justice Abdullahi Mustapha, had earlier ruled that the Federal High Court, Abuja, was competent to hear the case. Last month, the defense filed an appeal challenging the ruling.

Abacha: Trial To Resume

AB2109111994 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 21 Sep 94

[Text] Abuja, Sept 21 (AFP)—Nigerian junta chief General Sani Abacha has stated that the treason trial of opposition leader Moshood Abiola will go ahead in spite of for his unconditional release, the independent DAILY CHAMPION reported Wednesday [21 September] [sentence as received].

The trial, which began on 6 July, was expected to resume later Wednesday at the high court in the federal capital, Abuja.

Abacha described calls for Abiola's unconditional release as "selfish," according to the paper, which said he wondered why "a handful of selfish individuals are asking for unconditional release of a person who committed an offence against the land."

Abiola was arrested on 23 June, 12 days after he declared himself Nigerian president as the presumed winner of elections held a year before, and then annulled by the previous military regime.

Abacha said the poll was "inconclusive and unclear," though unofficial results had given the Moslem tycoon and press baron a comfortable majority and international observers billed it free and fair.

Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) doctors have been trying to secure the release of Abiola to enable him to get better medical attention, since they say his health has very seriously deteriorated in detention and he risks paralysis.

The NMA told AFP on Monday that the association was seeking an urgent audience with Abacha to present him with details of its request.

The minister of state for power and steel, Wole Oyelese, on Tuesday appealed to youths in the country to send

representations to Abacha to call for the release of Abiola, the independent NIGERIAN TRIBUNE reported Wednesday.

State Power Minister Warns Abiola's 'Enemies' on Situation

AB2109134494 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Text] The minister of state for power and steel, Elder Wole Oyelese, today appealed to those he described as enemies of Chief Moshood Abiola to leave him alone, so that his friends and well wishers can find a solution to his present predicament. Correspondent Daniel Mensah reports that Elder Oyelese made this appeal while addressing newsmen in Lagos. He said it is regrettable that some Nigerians whom he believes truly love Chief Abiola are beginning to withdraw from peace moves to save themselves from the campaign of calumny:

[Begin Oyelese recording, in progress]that they are not really moving towards getting him out and the man is [words indistinct] his health and the man is there. I think that his health is bad. I have not seen him but they say his health is bad. I saw him on television when he was walking, he was not looking healthy. But these people who caused him to stay in detention are not doing anything. So, my point is that should they not search their own conscience? They are there in their own houses, pleased with their wives and children. They are not doing anything to secure his release. [end recording]

The minister also comments on the 12 June [1993] issue and the challenges ahead for Nigerian youths.

[Begin Oyelese recording] 12 June means a lot of things, but the most important thing is that whatever 12 June means to the different individuals, we should not allow it to divide us. Rather, we should use it as a basis for better unity in the country. These young people are not so young, even up to the age of 55, should now be the ones who are going to form the crops of the next foundation for this country. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Elder Oyelese said that the recalls for the resignation of government appointees and for constitutional conference delegates from the south-west to pull out, were not being in the interest of the Yorubas, pointing out that any decision made at the conference will be binding on all Nigerians. Elder Oyelese stressed that it is necessary for all Nigerians to suggest viable options, which the conference delegates and political appointees can articulate, but that such options must not imperil the country.

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